The City of Alexandria, since the exciting eyents of Friday morning, has become more quiet. From the Washington Star we gather the following additional particulars:

APPAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

At 8½ o'clock on Friday night the body of Jackson was laid out in the parlor of the Marshall House, the corpse dressed in the uniform of the artillery company to which he had belonged. There was no guard about the house, and no crowd. A few friends of Jackson were superintending the removal of the furniture to the country, and with that exception all was quiet in and about the place.

The people of the town at that hour wore on their faces an expression of anxiety as if some fearful thing was about to fall upon the city, in consequence of the assassination of Ool. Ellsworth. Mixed with this expression of apprehension was a counter one of relief on the countenances of not a few, that the federal forces had not stracked the city and reduced it to ashes, as had been pretty generally feared. There seemed to be a general feeling of regret among the substantial citizens of the town at Col. Ellsworth's death. The stores, and in fact all places of business, were closed throughout the day, and the city wore an aspect as silent as that of the Sabbath. The stores, and in fact all places of business, were closed throughout the day, and the city wore an aspect as silent as that of the Sabbath. The business people, however, resumed their several avocations again on Saturday.

At the railroad depot, the railroad company had taken the precaution to run off all the freight and passenger cars, engines, etc., exopia few which were being hastily loaded with railroad iron, (of which there appeared to be a considerable quantity at the freight office.) when the U.S. Iroops took possession. About the wharves and warehouses, where higherto the life and excitement of the business of the town has been concentrated, the silence was absolutely oppressive, and the only people t, be seen were numbers of negroes who stood about the wharves and on the corne

with frightened faces, talking in low tones to each other.

The Virginia troops hurried out of town in order—to beyond the depot, where they jumped on the train, (half a mile out of the town limits.) They numbered between four and five hundred, the Loudoun Infantry, the Warren Rifles, the Mountaineer Bifles and the Old Diminion Rifles. The Loudoun Cavalry and half the Fairfax company escaped on their horses.

half the Fairfax company escaped on their horses.

The U. S. troops are occupying the same quarters occupied previously by the routed out troops, and many other buildings scattered over the town. Col. Wilcox's quarters are at O'Neil's Railroad Hotel, on King street, near the outer Orange and Alexandria Railroad depot. The Marshall House (where Col. Elsworth was killed) is taken for barracks for a portion of the Michigan regiment. The retreating Virginia troops that escaped fled by rail to Manassas Junction, where there are said to be four or five thousand of their comrades fortified.

All the active and noted secasionists that had remained in Alexandria up to the arrival of the U. S. troops have left on passes issued by the commanding officer, some of them accompanied by their families. Guards are posted over the town.

The parties saized in their rooms at Jack.

by the commanding officer, some of them accompanied by their families. Guards are posted over the town.

The parties seized in their rooms at Jackson's Hotel immediately after the occurrence of the tragedy there, were taken in their respective chambers, and were not held in custody over an hour, no secession officers, being among them as alleged. No citizen of Alexandria, or Virginia was held in custody there.

Col. Terrett, the commander of the Virginia forcer, retreated up the Orange and Alaxandria railroad. He is said to have burned all bridges behind him quite up to the Manassas Junction, twenty-seven miles from Alexandria, to prewent pursuit.

We hear that the wife and children of Gen. Robert Lee, commanding the disunion troops of Virginia, continue at their residence—Arlington House—and are therefore now within the lines of the troops of the United States, where they are of course perfectly safe.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOUNTED GUARD.

No more arduous duty in connection with the affair than that performed by the President's Mounted Guard was assigned to any other corps. Some of them were employed as guides for the occasion, while nearly all the rest were on scouting duty, scouring the country for miles in all directions, in advance

rest were on scouting duty, scouring the country for miles in all directions, in advance of the marching battallions. Captain Owens, of that corps, guided the troops that captured Ball's company.

of that corps, guided the troops that captured Ball's company.

THE DEPENSES.

At does on Friday, the engineers having previously staked out the work, the New Jersey troops commenced throwing up defenses at the junction of the Washington, Alexandria and Columbia turapike, opposite Columbia Spring and Pavillon, and ere nightfall another similar work was commenced by a different Jersey regiment on the next succeeding (and higher) height on the road towards Alexandria.

The New York Seventu.

The New York Seventh are in camp upon the race course, from which position they command the inneediste approach to the Long Bridge. They therefore occupy the position of a reserved guard. The three Jersey regiments continue encamped on the side of the turnpike between the end of the causeway next the Long Bridge and Four-mile Run.

Long Bridge and Four-mile Run.

The first duty with which the New York Sixty-ninth was charged was that of destroying the connection between Alexandria and Leesburg by rail. To that end, ere sanrise on Friday morning they burned seven of the bridges and tore up some five miles of the track of the Loudoun and Hampshire Rairoad, capturing on its way down to Alexandria a locomotive and train, with the passengers upon it. Among the latter were two disunfonists, in uniform, who were duly held to await the orders of the commanding General with reference to their disposal. In the course of the morning they made prisoners of two disunfon scouts, (of Captain Ball's company,) who not knowing of the advance of troops of the United States, and the consequent hasty refreat of the rest of their picket, came unsuspectingly within the United States picket's lines.

The different divisions of troops engaged in the affair, so soon as they reached their several destinations, commenced securing them for permanent occupation; most of them laboring from early daylight until nightfall with pick and shovel to that end.

THE BATTERIES.

About 4 P. M. the detachment of Sherman's

and shovel to that end.

THE BATTERIES.

About 4 P. M. the detachment of Sherman's flying artillery that accompanied Col. Wilcox's command to Alexandria, having been relieved by a portion of Capt. Rickett's that went over the river at noon, returned to their quarters in this city, after having been some sixteen hours in the saddle.

THE TELEGRAPH REPLACED.

On Friday the telegraph wires between Washington and Alexandria were replaced by order of the Commanding General. The line is of course to be used for communication between Gen. Mansfield and the troops in Alexandria. Ere daylight the wires of the telegraph upon the Orange and Alexandria railrond were cut by the advance party of troops making the dash upon Alexandria.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

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The following is a list of the Virginia caval-

The following is a list of the Virginia cavalcry troops taken prisoners:

Captain M. D. Ball, Lieut. Grigsby, privates
Ball, Monroe, Harrison, Smith, Uterback,
Spriggs, Burk, Gean, Nelson, Burk, Heath,
Kirby, Ball, Nelson, Kensalar, Warfield, Bell,
Thompson, Clomp, Walcott, Staleup, Moore,
Smith, Ball, Butler, Ford, Alexander, Grigsbee, Cooksey, Reed, Falkland, Bell, Radeliff,
and Williams.

They were placed in charge of Commander
Dahlgreen at the Washington mavy-yard, who
will hold them until the government shall
make some provision for their retention or release. It is said that 45 members of an inmantry company were also captured, and that
Dr. Boyle, ex-Mayor Lenox, Captain Schaeffer,
and Noble Thomas, of Washington city, are
among the number.

A picket guard of the Anderson Rifles on
Thursday night arrested two members of the
Fairfax Cayalry, named respectively, Ball
and Kirby. A man named Smidt, belonging
to the same corps, was also arrested by Lieut.
Lipscomb, of the Rifles, a little later.

Henry Nevitt and David Porter were arrested on the train stopped by the PresideMounted Guard, and brought to the
vere examined by the millow

were examined by the mi

-committed to jail James W

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& SUN.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1861. VOL. XLIX.—NO. 7.1

ing it flying—and by daybreak the next day his oath was fulfilled.

A week ago, a Union man of Washington city, who was in Alexandria on business, was denounced by a Washington refugee, and a band of disunionists threatened to shoothim or heng him, when Jackson went to his rescue, and threatening to kill any man who molested him, saved him (Mr. Diffendaffer) from the vengeonce of the mob.

A company of U.S., dragoons on Friday took post at the Virginia end of the Georgetown Aqueduct, which it is evident they purpose to occupy permanently.

It is reported that the whole U.S. force now on the other side of the river is between 16,000 and 17,000 men. This can hardly be true. Our estimate is but \$,000, with as many more so placed as that the commanding general can throw them over there at an hour's notice.

Col. Heintzelman, of the U.S. Engineers—a member of Gen. Mansfield's staff—is now in personal command of the troops in Alexandria and on the line between this city and Alexandria, including the Seventh New York, the three New Jersey regiments, Wilcox's Michigan regiment, Elisworth's Zouaves, and the U.S. cavalry and Ilght artillery on duty in that quarter. The troops thrown to the north of them, from Columbia Springs to the Little Falls bridge—including the various regiments now erecting defensive works on Arlington Heights—are under the immediate command of Captain Wood, of the U.S. Engineers.

Throughout Friday, Hunter's Chapel, on the Columbia turnpike, within a mile of the Fairfax line, was occupied by a squad of U.S. troops, who left ere nightfall, however.

[From the Washington Chronicle of yesterday.]

A MIDNIGHT TRIP TO ALEXANDRIA.

Posting out at a late hour on Saturday night

[From the Washington Chronicle of yesterday.]

A MIDNIGHT TRIP TO ALEXANDRIA.

Posting out at a late hour on Saturday night our reporter advanced to Alexandria and returned at midnight. All is quiet, and the front and rear roads from city to city are thoroughly guarded. Crossing over the Long Bridge, where cannon are planted at the ends, the first West Point battery was passed midway between the bridge and Roach's. At the latter point the 2d Jersey and 7th New York regiments are stationed—the latter under orders to return to the city before morning. Taking the rear road, the 25th New York (Albany) regiment was passed at the canal bridge, where the Confederate President, in effigy, is suspended, head off. On a mile further, the 12th New York are encamped at the Old Mills, the inhabitants escaping interror at their approach, the city was approached, and the suburbs found to be guarded at all points by the Zouaves.

Passing the guards, and advancing to the Marshall House," a company of the Michigan regiment were found in possession of the building, the other companies being stationed in detachments over the city. During the day the city was searched, and several hundred muskels, rifles, revolvers and quantities of amunition, &c., obtained, stowed in the theatre, old court-house, &c. The city is in possession of 2,500 troops. All is quiet, and the people are rejoicing and showing the troops every favor and attention in their power.

A Lumber of arrests were made during the day, of men with concealed weapons.

Returning by the river route, the entire road was found to be guarded by close pickets run out from the regiments encamped at every mile or two along the route. The Second U.S. Cavalry were passed advancing towards Alexandria. The Fifth Massachusetts Regiment were met at midnight advancing in the same direction. The bridge is guarded by the Jackson Guards and Pentam Rifles ready and parks and direction.

were met at midnight advancing in the same direction. The bridge is guarded by the Jack-son Guards and Putnam Rifles, nearly every plank over its long stretch being measured by a soldier in a horizontal position, and guarde by his mate.

THE WAR MOVEMENTS

EXCITING BUT UNFOUNDED RUMORS

As the civil war, in which the country has been unfortunately plunged, progresses, ru-mors of every kind multiply. Every hour gives rise to the most extravagant reports, and therefore a press whose highest ambition it should be to lay before its readers an impar-tial and truthful epitome of the news of the day, finds itself sadly puzzled. The press North and South, as a general thing, seems to have entered upon a war of crimination and recrimination, and instead of calming the ex-citement and allaying unfounded prejudices, to rejoice in adding to the excitement of the moment. This being the case, we have to omit much that reaches us, and often find ourselves unable to discriminate between truth and fiction. We subjoin such matters of in-

ard fiction. We subjoin such matters of interest as we deem worthy of record:

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Harpen's Ferry, May 26.

Unveliable Reports—Probable Advance on Lessburg—Number of Troops in Harpen's Ferry—Yirginia Vote on the Secession Ordinance, &c.

Editors of the Sun.—The reports of considerable engagements near Alexandria are not credited at this point, but there is evidently full preparation made to receive troops advancing from any quarter. It is expected here that the United States forces will advance upon Leesburg, in a movement upon this place. But it is said that any force likely to be sent in that direction will be met by forces which will redirection will be met by for

orrection will te met by forces which will require little or no sid from this point.

There are about 17,000 troops in and immediately around the Ferry, and there is every appearance that the whole line to Richmond in the property of the

is irrongly occupied. Gen. Jos. E. Johnston is in command here.

The telegraphic returns and couriers sent to this point indicate that the majority for the secession ordinance will be near 70,000.

Martinsburg is occupied by a small body of Confederate troops, and Grafton by about 1,500 of the same. This is reported by Virginians just arrived from that point.

Access by the railroad to the Ferry has been prevented by the destruction of a culvert at the Point of Rocks. Passenger trains ran today to that point from the east and west, discharging passengers and baggage with very little delay.

Provisions seem to be in abundance. E.. D.W.

FROM WHEELING.

A gentleman who left Wheeling on Saturday

afternoon states that a good deal of excitement was prevailing there, and that some strong supporters of secession had been compelled to leave the city. The feeling on this subject was running very high. The same gentleman passed through Har-

per's Ferry yesterday, and found all quiet there.

EXCITING RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON On Saturday afternoon the city of Washing ton was thrown into a state of intense excite ment in consequence of a rumor that a battle ment in consequence of a rumor that a battle was in progress a few miles from Alexandria. The news, of course, was flashed over the telegraph wires to Baltimore and other cities, where the excitement was also very great until it was ascertained that it was a false alarm The Washington Star of Saturday has the following account of the origin of the alarm: following account of the origin of the alarm: At one P. M. to-day a telegraph from the other end of the Long Bridge announced that the New Jersey troops on that side of the river had just been attacked by disunion troops, in what force we could not learn. Immediately afterwards, three guns were fired—the signal for all the troops here instantly to get under arms. In a quarter of an hour we saw many detachments assembling at their quarters, and some on the march for the Long Bridge. Gen. Mansfield hastened at full gallop across the bridge on receiving the information, affd instantly aids and orderlies were in motion towards the encampments and barracks of the various troops.

wards the encampments and barracks of the various troops.

Shortly before two P. M. one of our messengers reached the Star office from the other side of the river—direct from the camp and intrenchments being thrown up by the twelfth New York regiment, whom he left in their most advanced position south. All was quiet there at that hour.

On reaching the camps of the Jersey regiments he found them rapidly forming into line

there at that hour.

On reaching the camps of the Jersey regiments he found them rapidly forming into line for a movement to the lief of the New York twelfth, in core are of a rumor that that regiments he found them lief of the New York twelfth, in core are of a rumor that that regiments and with a stacked, brought them by ann, who alleged that he had much firing around their camp, whing along towards Washington, on reaching the Seventh Regiment's encampment, (at the race course,) he found that the regiment had just heard that the New Jersey camp were in such commotion as to justify the belief that they had been attacked.

On crossing the Long Bridge he met detachments of flying artillery and other U. S. troops in full run for the other side of the river; and between the Long Bridge and the Star office the Massachusetts Fifth and another regiment came upon them, running towards the alleged progressing engagement with trailed arms, as though eager to be in the fray.

The streets, housetops, and every eligible seeing place in the city was, at 2 P. M., lined with eager crowds, stretching their necks in the direction of the supposed fight, and cheering company, battallion and regiment as they rushed past towards the Long Bridge, most of them running in line at the rate of five or six miles per hour.

One account says that the cause of alarm was the appearance of smoke on Arlington Heights, originating from the burning of

was the appearance of smoke on Arlington Heights, originating from the burning of bridges in the vicinity. We have also the fol-lowing dispatches, which we give for what

they are worth: WASHINGTON, May 25.—Some of the troops

who so hastily crossed the river this afternoon have returned to the city, disappointed in their expectation of meeting the enemy. The movements of the afternoon, however, demonstrate the facility and expedition with which forces can be thrown into Virginia.

The President, while in the procession accompanying the remains of Col. Ellsworth to the cars, was informed by a courier of stirring hostilities on the Virginia side. Gen. Mansfield was similarly advised; and this was the foundation of the military movements here to-day.

and dense smoke was meanwhile seen on the line of the Arlington Heights and the sound of cannonading heard. The latter, however, proved to be minute guns, and the smoke arose probably from the camp fires.

The troops now here have been critered to hold themselves in readiness to march at amoment's notice, the ulmost watchfulness on the part of military authorities to guard gainst the approach of secession troops being everywhere manifested.

Washington, May 25.—An account just received from Virginia, which seems to be truthful, says the cause of the alarn was that the federal picket guard at Little Fails Church, near Arlington, were attacked and driven in by the secessionists.

The federal troops rallied and the secessionists were soon put to flight.

The federal troops rallied and the secessionists were soon put to flight.

The troops which hastily left the city this afternoon are halting within a mile of the city. The artillery and cavalry passed on in the direction of Alexandria.

The bridges on the Leesburg Railroad in Virginia have been destroyed by the government forces, in order to prevent the march of the Southern forces from Harper's Ferry in the direction of Washington. This line of railway communication connects the cities of Leesburg and Alexandria, It is the direct line between Haiper's Ferry and Alexandria to diverging and Alexandria, and the everything is quiet there. It is expected that the government forces will soon advance into the interior of Virginia by way of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which is now held by our troops.

Alexandria Railroad, which is now held by our troops.

Alexandria Railroad, which is now held the following:

The Commander of the Mount Vernon reports that a telegraph, by flags, has been established from the mouth of the Rappahannock river to Fredericksburg, a distance of 120 miles up, and again 60 miles up. The steamer Pocahontas is blockading the mouth of the Rappahannock river to Fredericksburg, a distance of 120 miles. The river is fortified at Bolas rocks, 40

on Hampton bar, and the tug Live Yankee was sent to haul them off, but failed. They got off, however, on the flood tide, and proceeded on their course.

There was no further talk of an attempt to march against Norfolk without reinforcements to make an army of twelve thousand men.

General Butler, with a force of one thousand men, moved towards Hampton on Friday, but did not enter the village, as it was thought advisable for him not to do so.

The steamer Minnesots had left for the coust, and it was said that her destination was off the harbor of Charleston.

Col. Van Ness, paymaster of, the federal army, came up on the Adelaide. There seemed no disposition at Fortress Monroe to march against like Virginia forces, who are said to be very strong, and ready for an attack from any point leading to Norfolk.

STILL LATER.

The Georgianna, Capt. Pierson, reached her wharf yesterday morning from Old Point. On Friday night the Virginians burned the Hampton bridge, thus cutting off the communication between Fortress Monroe and Hampton.

Gen. Butler with about two thousand men.

between Fortress Monroe and Hampton Gen. Butler, with about two thousand men, had encomped on the farm of Col. Seegar, and he was said to be preparing for an offensive

on Saturday there were two arrivals of troops from the North at Fortress Monroean aggregate of about two thousand men.

No further demonstration had been made against Sewell's Point, the fortification on which is said to be completed.

which is said to be completed.

There was a rumor of a difficulty among the Virginia forces near Hampton, but it could be traced to no reliable source. Everything was quiet, though it was thought a conflict was near at hand. near at hand.

The passengers by the Georgianna were not permitted to land, and they returned on her to this city. The blockade will now be rigidly enforced against all vessels. There will be no boat up from Old Point this morning, and it is doubtful if one will be sent down this afterneon.

noon.

The Washington papers have very important news from Hampton Roads. For instance, the Republican, of that city, on Saturday morning, announced the following, under the head of "The American Troops Splendidly Victorious."

"The Yankee, arrived this morning from Fort Monroe, reports that Gen. Butler vesterlay.

"The Yankee, arrived this morning from Fort Monroe, reports that Gen. Butler yesterday captured Sewell's Point, with a loss of eighty-four killed and wounded. The enemy lost three or four hundred killed and wounded, and many prisoners, stated as high as six hundred.

'On Thursday evening the enemy's pickets near Fort Monroe were surprised, and three hundred prisoners brought into the fort."

The Star, on the contrary, without mentioning any loss of life, announces that the War Department is in receipt of information that the Sewell's Point battery, near Fortress Monroe, was taken on Friday by the combined land and naval forces, under Gen. Butler.

Our own advices from Old Point are later than the above. Passengers who left there on

than the above. Passengers who left there on Saturday afternoon and arrived here yesterday morning, by the Bay Line of steamers, report everything quiet, and say they heard nothing of any advance on Sewell's Point.

nothing of any advance on Sewell's Point.

CONE RIVER OBSTRUCTED.

The Virginians are said to have obstructed the mouth of Cone river, by sinking vessels in the channel, to prevent the ingress of federal vessels. Cone river flows into the Potomac about fifty miles from its mouth, and affords access to Northumberland county, and a large district of country in that section of the State. Three of the vessels sunk were plainly visible, and it is said reach entirely across the channel.

TROOPS AT GRAPTON, VA.

TROOPS AT GRAFTON, VA.

A large number of Southern troops are said
to be encamped at Grafton, Va.

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THE COMMANDER AT HARFER'S FERRY.
Gen. Johnston, (late Col. Johnston, U. S.
A.) who commands the Southern troops at Harper's Ferry, resigned in California, April 19th. He is a Kentuckian by birth, born 1803, but all his interests are in Texas. He graduated at West Point in 1826 as lieutenant in the 6th infantry. He served in the Black Hawk war, and then in 1826 he emigrated to Texas. He entered the Texan army as a private soldier, and was soon promoted to succeed Gen. Felix Houston in the chief command, which led to a duel between them, and Gen. Johnston was wounded. In 1840 he retired from office—he had been senior brigadier general and Secretary of War—and settled on his plantation.

Secretary of War—and settled on his plantation.

In 1846, at the request of Gen. Taylor, he took command of a volunteer Texan rife regiment, and served in that capacity for six months. As acting inspector general to Gen. Butler at the seige of Monterey, he received the thanks of his commander. In 1849, President Taylor appointed him postmaster. In 1847 he was given the command of the United State forces sent to teach the Mormons naturally and on the death of Gen. Clarke, assured the command of the department of the Pachic.

SERVIRE OF PRIZE VESSESL.

SEIRURE OF PRIZE VESSESL. The United States District Attorney in New York has received communications from the flag officer of the blockading squadron, dated Hampton Roads, 21st inst., stating that he had forwarded to New York a number of prize yessels loaded at Richmond with tobacco, &c., among which were several English yessels.

He desired they should have early disposition. He states that he does not think that the English vessels desired to defy the blockade, but that they merely sought to secure the high freights and large cargoes they had in.

The Pioneer, one of the vessels seized, is owned, ship and cargo, at Richmond. The Tropic Wind, another of the prizes, claims to be an English vessel, but is commanded by Captain Born, originally of Massachusetts, but more recently of Maryland.

Ship North Carolina, of Norfolk, Foster, from Havre for Norfolk, has arrived at New York, a prize to the United States ship Minnesota. She was taken, while going into Hampton Roads.

Several captures having been made in Hampton Roads before the expiration of the fifteen days notice given by the government of the blockade, restitution has been ordered in such cases.

Twenty vessels in all are said to have been

cays notice given by the government of the blockade, restitution has been ordered in such cases.

Twenty vessels in all are said to have been seized by the squadron off Old Point. The blockade is vigorous, and all attempts to evade it are unsuccessful.

Presbyterian General Assembly, (O. S.)

The War Question at Issue.

EXCITING DEBATE ON DR. SPRING'S RESOLUTIONS.

EIGHTH DAY.

The order of the day was taken up, being the resolutions of Dr. Spring, of New York, advising the appointment of the 4th of July next as a day of general fasting and prayer for blessings on our rulers and the Congress of the United States, and for the restoration of a "apseedy and honorable peace." Also, "Resolved, That in the judgment of this Assembly, it is the duty of the ministers and churches under its care to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of these United States, and strengthen, unbald

sembly, it is the duty of the ministers and churches under its care to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of these United States, and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the federal government."

In consequence of the announcement that the resolutions would act as a test question with the assembly, the house was densely filled with persons of every denomination, and they took the deepest interest in the proceedings. A large portion of the audience was composed of ladies.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas took the floor on a point of order, as a motion had been previously made to lay the question on the table. He advocated the resolution at considerable length, arguing strongly in favor of supporting the federal government. We have, he contended, been protected by its power, and now if our blood is demanded for the maintenance of this government, we, us the people of the Presbytchian Church of the United States, should freely pour it out for its support. [Ap-Presbyterian Church of the United States, should freely pour it out for its support. [Applianse.]

The chairman here interrupted and remarked that no such manifestations could be permitted.

Dr. T. continued and alluded in strong terms

Dr. T. continued and alluded in strong terms to the effect that the action of the synod would have upon the brave hearts who, faithful to their country, stood proud and erect upon the decks of our navy, and those who had shouldered the musket, resolved, through all hardships and trials, to stand faithful to the last. Did the Synod but adopt the resolutions, the hearts of these patriots would be cheered, and their arms strengthened, and no obstacle should interfere to the wart their noble resolves. In conclusion the speaker alluded to the In conclusion the speaker alluded to the course of Bishops Whittington and McIlyaine, of the Episcopal Church, who demanded the recognition of the President of the United States. Public sentiment will condemn that General Assembly which will not sustain the government.

States. Public sentiment will condemn that General Assembly which will not sustain the government.

Dr. Gillespie was the next speaker. He thought Dr. Spring's resolutions would be like igniting a magazine. They would produce an explosion. Let us save the church; let us confine ourselyes to these things which pertain to the church. Look at what outside questions have done for the Methodist and Baptist churches. They are ren!! Shall we rend our noble fabric? Our union is our beauty, strength and glory, and woe to him who would cause divisions in the church. He would be willing to sacrifice his life to bring back the Union of our fathers unbroken. He loved Casar, but he loved the God of Casar and the church more than Casar. He thought the government would not be strengthened by these resolutions, and it would create a bad feeling at the South. The North and South do not understand each other, and if the masses of the people in both sections understood each other, the present troubles would be obviated in thirty days.

Rev. Mr. Hopkins, of Ky., condemned the "sophistry" in Dr. Gillespie's speech. He denied that the passage of the resolutions would cause the explosion of the magazine.

Mr. Bergen, of Philadelphia, followed. He deprecated the introduction of the subject. He was pained to see it introduced by the Reverend Father, who did it. Not that he did not love his country. He had voted to lay the resolutions on the table. They were couched in courteous terms, and the men voting against them would be placed in a false position. Men must vote against them who love the Union, and he would, if it were possible, like to see them withdrawn, and leave the question they involve to be answered by the broad history of the church.

Rev. Mr. Lee, of Indiana, saked who was the "dead" that are to be "buried." Thank God it is not the government of the United States, and Jeff. Davis will find it out. [Hisses and applause.] A question of order was raised.

States, and Jeff. Davis will find it out. [Hisse and applause.] A question of order was rais ed. The Moderator decided that all expressions calculated to cause disorder are not it order. An appeal from the decision was taken but withdrawn.

but withdrawn.

Mr. Lee then resumed. He reiterated his assertion that the general government is not numbered with the dead. He trusted that when the vote was taken, all would vote as God dictates us to vote. Let us sustain the government, and let us sustain the soldiers of the government.

God dictates us to vote. Let us sustain the government, and let us sustain the soldiers of the government, and let us sustain the soldiers of the government, and let us sustain the soldiers of the government.

Dr. Hodge said this General Assembly was not afraid to announce its allegance to the general government, or to the constitution and laws, and he therefore thought no member thereof need be excited, in order to force him to do his duty in this respect. No one doubted the foyalty of the Presbyterian Church. It had always stood by the government in all former troubles, and no one would doubt it now. A member of the President's cabinet, on being consulted on the subject, said "the best you can do for the Union is to keep unbroken the unity of your church."

Dr. Backus, of Schenectady, here rose and said that other members of the cabinet wished the church to preserve its unity. This fact had been learned by telegraph. [Sensation.]

Dr. Hodge resumed, saying that if the Church split, it tended unquestionably to help the dissolution of the national Union. This process has been begun. The Methodists and Baptists have yielded. The Old School Church has yet preserved its unity, from Maine to Louisiana. Every man of us would say with our brother from Tennessee we would lay down our lives for the Union. If this bond be broken, our blood flows with it. The fate of the Church lies in your hands brethren. Differences of political opinion do not interfere with church membership. I am fully conviaced that the interests of our church, and of religion generally demand and require that we remain one body.

Dr. Hodge thought the resolutions of Dr. Svienteen and the church of the Church and of the process of the church and of religion generally demand and require that we remain one body.

ally demand and require that we remain one body.

Dr. Hodge thought the resolutions of Dr. Spring were not needed; they were out of place, and would only increase the ill feeling which might exist among some of the members now. He asked-leave to introduce a series of resolutions as a substitute, which he had prepared. The main tenor of the substitute is that the General Assembly take no active part in the present distressed state of affairs, either upon one side or the other, by looking forward steadily to the time which they pray may soon come when a peace honorable to all may be consummated, &c.

The question of postponement of the debate on the previous question then came up, but as

when a peace honorable to all may be consummated, &c.

The question of postponement of the debate on the previous question then came up, but as there was no call of two-thirds for the pestponement the debate was proceeded with.

Dr. Anderson, of California, obtained the floor, and advocated the resolutions of Dr. Spring. He thought it would be eminently honorable, consistent, and even Christian and orthodox, to stand by the federal government in its hour of trouble, to say nothing of the obedience we owe to the warning voice of twenty millions of freemen and Americans, at the least calculation. He said it was useless to try to drown the assembly with such milk-and-water sophistry as that contained in the substitute. It was entirely too weak. It was composed of about one gallon of milk to one hundred barrels of water. [Great laughter and applause in the galleries.]

He would not like to go back to California and tell the people there that the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly had refused to lend its voice in prayer and supplication to sustain the federal government, and that it was afraid to announce its loyalty to the world. Dr. Spring next took the floor. He said he would give something, however, to know what caucusing and prying was used to get that member of the President's cabinet to say what was accorded to him. And he would like to know if the gentleman said just that and nothing further. He would not be personal, but he ventured to say there was a falsehood somewhere. [Sensation.] If there was any union in the Church it was in the Northern and Western States, and these loyal States had more than a majority of the communicants, and they must be respected.

Pass the substitute of Dr. Hodge and he would not like to say how much of the Synod of New York would meet on friendly terms with the General Assembly. He thought the church was all on this side of Mason and Dixon when unity was spoken of, and he thought the church was all on this side of Mason and Dixon when unity was spoken of, and he thought t when unity was spoken of, and he thought that every church could stand unmolested with his resolution in its hands. He spoke at some length, and in conclusion said that this was probably the last time he

would ever meet his brethren of the General Astembly sgain on earth, as he was now old and feeble, but he would depart in peace if it be recorded that in his last moments he raised his voice and cricd. "Long live the Union!"

Judge Ryerson, of N. J., was the next speaker. His argument was forcible, and favored the resolutions of Dr. Spring.

Rev. Dr. Watts next spoke. He remarked that we have here men from Texas, from Louisians, from Tennessee, and from Kentucky, and brave men from Virginia, who have come here to prove that the bonds of the church are still as tenacions and powerful as ever. He denied that the permanency of the Presbyterian church depends upon the permanency of the Union of this Confederacy. The unity of Christ's mystical body does not depend upon any two nations upon the face of the earth.—National organizations may be dissolved in the providence of God, but the church need not be affected by any new dynasiy that might be established. He trusted that the present popular uphcaving would prove to all coming generations that we have here a church without a bishop, as well as a State without a King. He could not see the necessity of passing such resolutions at this time.

Mr. Hastings, from Pittsburg, said he was out and out opposed to Dr. Hodge's substitute, and in favor of the other. He believed that the fell of the resolutions, if they did fall, would be to the Presbyterian church what the fall of Sumter was to the country.

Mr. Hoyt, from Nashville, Tennessee, replied with great force and feeling. He felt deeply pained that these resolutions should be introduced at such a time, when only twenty-four members were present from the South, and could not see the necessity for action in the matter, particularly as members of the Casimet at Washington had recommended the Assembly to leave the subject along this

and could not see the necessity for action in the matter, particularly as members of the Cabinet at Washington had recommended the Assembly to leave the subject alone at this juncture. If, however, they were determined to separate, it would be well enough to have the matter settled at this time.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave followed in favor of the resolutions and against the substitute.

The resolutions and against the substitute.

NINTH DAY.

The resolutions of Dr. Spring were again taken up, and the Rev. Mr. Wines, of Pa., read a dispatch to and from Judge Bates, as follows:

"Hen. Edward Bates, Waskington City.—Have you said that in your opinion and that of other members of the cabinet the best thing our Assembly can do to sustain the government is to preserve the unity of the Presbyterian Church by abstaining from any declaration on our present troubles; it is so stated by what claims to be good authority. If consistent with your views, please answer immediately.

"E. U. Wines."

Mr. Bates replied:

"Washington, May 24th.—Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D.—Yes; for myself decidedly; and I believe for other members of the cabinet.

"EDWARD BATES."

Rev. Mr. Wines then offered a resolution decipring it in expedient to give any formal experience of carbinet and such as a s

claring it in expedient to give any formal ex-pression of opinion touching the national crisis, and that the whole subject be indefinitely post-

Judge Allen then offered an amendment to the second resolution of Dr. Spring, and the latter accepted it. It would then read as follows:
Resolved, That in the judgment of this As-

Resolved, That in the Judgment of this As-sembly, it is the duty of the ministers and churches under its care to do all in their pow-er to promote and perpetuate the integrity of these United States, and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the federal government in the just exercise of all its functions under our noble constitution.

and encourage the federal government in the just exercise of all its functions under our noble constitution.

On the general question Dr. Matthews, of Ky., next took the floor. He said it was with great pleasure that he unfurled the Stars and Stripes of the old government. [Applause.]

The Moderator here declared that such demonstrations could not be permitted. The Assembly will adjourn and the house will be cleared if they continue to occur.

Dr. Matthews then resumed. He remarked that loving the federal and the Presbyterian Union, he could not but feel that the plow-share of division would be passed across the Church, if Dr. Spring's resolutions were passed. You will drive off all the Union men in the South, and oppress them terribly. The support of the Administration by the members of our Church does not depend on the action of this Assembly. But I tell you that the position of Southern Union men is terribly influenced by such action. Do not crush us with this burden! [The speaker was here almost in tears.]

In closing the speaker said that he could not yote for either Dr. Wines's paper or Dr. Hodges's paper, though he would prefer the former. There are a minority at the South who wish to seeded from our Assembly. Let us not give them an opportunity to do so.—

Then there are other men who are laboring at the South to heal the breach. Let these Union men be helped. Let us remember how the Said: "He that is without sin let him cast the first stone at her."

The tone and demeanor of Dr. Matthews was supplicating and tearful. His words were not without great effect on the feelings of the mem-

The tone and demeanor of Dr. Matthews was supplicating and tearful. His words were not without great effect on the feelings of the members. Many of them were in tears during his speech. He breathed fervent Union sentiments, but earnestly pleaded that the oppressed Southern brethren should not be driven from the Church by the action of the Assembly.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Ohio, opposed Dr. Spring's resolutions. Several other speakers followed, after which the Assembly adjourned until Monday.

The Late Colonel Ellsworth Col. Ellsworth, who was killed at Alexandria, was a native of New York, having been born in Saratoga county in the year 1837. He was consequently but twenty-three years of was consequently but twenty-three years of age at the time of his death. Several years since he removed to New York city, but after a short stay determined to cast his lot among the people of the great West. He therefore settled in Chicago, Illinois, and procured a situation.

settled in Chicago, Illinois, and procured a situation.

When about 21 years of age he conceived the idea of forming a company of Zouaves, whose drill and discipline should be superior to those of any other organization in existence. Carrying his plan into execution, the Chicago Zouave Cadets were organized, and in about a year they were the admiration of the people of Chicago. Last summer they paid the principal cities of the Union a visit, and their march was one continual ovation. Returning to Chicago.

they were the admiration of the people of Chicago. Last summer they paid the principal cities of the Union a visit, and their march was one continual ovation. Returning to Chicago, Col. Ellsworth was received with great enthusiasm, and immediately became one of the lions of the town.

Determining to pursue a profitable occupation, he entered the law office of President Lincoln, and after that gentleman's nomination, stumped the State in favor of his election. After the contest he returned to his books, and left them again to accompany the President to Washington. He was very popular with Mr. Lincoln, who appointed him a second lieutenant in the army. This, however, he declined to accept, and he was then commissioned to raise a regiment of firemen, and succeeding, was the first to fall.

Col. Ellsworth was engaged to be married to a highly interesting young lady siving in Rockford, Ill. Those who knew the deceased speak of him in the highest terms, as possessing social qualities of an elevated order, and a free and generous spirit.

The revs of the death of Colonel Ellsworth spread through the city of New York like wild fire on Friday morning, and roused afresh the excitement, which during the last week had cooled down. Col. Ellsworth is said to have had a premonition of his untimely end, he having remarked when leaving the arsenal in 35th street, where he drilled his men, that he never again expected to be in New York alive. Immediately on receipt of the news, the flags on the State Arsenal, City Hall, all public buildings, engine houses, hotels, and private establishments, were lowered at halfmast in token of respect to the deceased.

Rofusal of a Passport. Mr. F. W. Center, a citizen of the United States, applied a few days since to Mr. Nones

commissioner of deeds, in New York, for passport, as he intended visiting his friends i Paris. After waiting a few days he finally re passport, as he intended visiting his friends in Paris. After waiting a few days he finally received a dispatch from Secretary Seward, saying that a passport could not be given him. The New York News says he subsequently received a communication frem the Union Defense Committee, requesting his presence before them. He, in company with Mr. Nones, called at Pine street, and was questioned by that committee. They asked him where he was born in Florida, but at an early age left there, and for the past twenty-five years had been a resident of New York and California; he now claims the latter place as his home. He had to satisfy them that he was a Union man, sithough in his affidavit before the commissioners he had sworn that he was an American citizen, which was substantiated by a fellow-citizen of his who had known him from his boyhood. Still it appeared that this did not satisfy the government, and they had therefore ordered him for examination before the Union Defense Committee. Here he had to swear again that he was not a secessionist, and that he would support the federal government. After making them these statements, the committee gave him a pass, which was signed by two of its members, and told him in case he should receive any impediment in leaving the city that pass would protect him, and in case his passport should not arrive in time that the puss would be recognized by the American consul in London, who would see him all right to Paris. The next day, however, he received his passport from Washington, it having been forwarded upon receipt of a dispatch from the committee saying that all was right. After waiting a few days he finally re

[PRICE ONE CENT. LOCAL MATTERS.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Condition of Things on the Baltimore and Onio Bailroad.—Detention of Coal Trains at Harper's Ferry.—Arrests by the Virginia and United States Authorities.—Obstructions to Railroad Travel at the Point of Rocks.—Provisions in Virginia.—Transit of Col. Elisworth's Remains.—The trains arriving in this city from the West during Saturday and yesterday brought confirmatory intelligence of decided military movements on the part of the Virginia troops. On Friday all the coal trains from the Camberland mines were stopped at Harper's Ferry, and the cars arranged so as to form barricades in case of an attack. The detention of the trains was based on the supposition that the coal was intended for the use of the United States, and would certainly be used in coaling vessels in the service of the government. About 3,000 tons of coal were stopped. Col. Johnson, who is in command at the Ferry, was telegraphed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, concerning the detention of the trains, and the above is the substance of his reply. The Western Express train from the weet arrived at the Camden station at 50 clock on Saturday afternoon. Passengers reportified in the States, and the military surveillance of the trains was more rigid than ever.

Walter Millett, a freight conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was taken from the train at the Point of Rocks, and held under arrest.

The immense rock, known as "Bollman's Rock" overhaging the religions to the entire of the trains at the Point of Rocks, and held under arrest.

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The immense rock, known as "Bollman's Rock," overhanging the railroad track at the Point of Rocks, had been charged with seventy-five pounds of powder, and an attempt made to blow it from its position so as to fall on the track, but the first discharge of the blast had not the anticipated effect. Preparations were being made for a second attempt. Bollman's rock stands at an allitude of about 50 feet, and is about twelve feet square. The obstruction of the track by its fall would be prefect, but the rock could easily be removed by blasting. The track here has also been blown up by charges of gunpowder placed beneath the sleepers. About twenty-five feet were destroyed in this manner. It is believed these movements are unauthorized. Persons at Harper's Ferry and the Point of Rocks openly declared that the western train of Satarday afternoon was the last that would be allowed to pass east.

When the train reached the Relay House a passenger from Harper's Ferry was snatched from the rear car as the train was about more

When the train reached the Relay House a passenger from Harper's Ferry was snatched from the rear car as the train was about moving. The charges against him were the use of sectitions language on the train in the presence of some U. States troops, on whose information he was arrested. The gentleman was taken before Colonel Jones, who released him at seven o'clock on Saturday evening, and he came to this city in the Washington train. The military surveillance at the Relay House is stricter than ever.

at seven o'clock on Saturday evening, and he came to this city in the Washington train. The military surveillance at the Relay House is stricter than ever.

From all that can be learned, the reports of searcity of provisions in Virginia are fabrications. Over three thousand casks of bacon, averaging about five barrels to the 'cask, have been received within a day or two at Lynchburg, Petersburg and Staunton, besides other provisions in any quantity. The soldiers were "faring sumptuously every day" on strawberries and cream, of which luxury great quantities were being received on account of the cutting off of the supply which usually goes North. Grain of all kinds was said to be plentiful.

There were 5,000 Virginia troops at Manassa Gap Junction, on Saturday, and there was an evident concentration of five times that number in that direction from Richmond and other military depots, evidently for the purpose of some defensive operations.

The remains of Colonel Elisworth left Washington in the 2.30 train on Saturday afternoon, and reaching the Camden Station at 4.10, passed through to New York in the through mail train. The corpse was centained in a metalic coffin, and was carried in the mail car under a guard, composed of the New York Fite Zouaves.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will discontin ue for the present the running of freight trains teyond the Point of Rocks, 12 miles east of the Ferry. The passenger trains will run as usual, it being as much to the interest of Virginia as any other section to allow this privilege.

Arrest of John Merryman, Esq., of Hayfields, near Cockeysville. It appears, that on Friday night, Lieut. Abell, with a squad from the forces stationed at the Relay House, on the Northern Central Railway, moved up the road. They reached the house of Mr. M. about two o'clock on Saturday morning, took him into custody, and awaited the passage of the down train, in which hey reached this four presented in a hack and taken to Fort MeHenry. While in the custody of the mil tary he decline

eral years held the position of president of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, and is respected by the people generally.

Yesterday morning a petition was presented to Judge Taney, asking that a writ of habeas corpus be issued requiring Gen. Geo. Cadwallader to produce the body of Mr. Merryman at 11 o'clock to-day, and show cause why he should be detained. The writ was accordingly issued and placed in the hands of Deputy U. S. Marshal Vance, who proceeded to Fort McHenry at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and served it upon Gen. C. Judge Taney issued the writ in his capacity as chief judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. The petition for the writ of habeas corpus was presented by George M. Gill and George H. Williams, Esqs., counsel for Mr. Merryman.

Street Ezcilment.—On Saturday, as some five or six of the volunteers from one of the encampments were passing along Baltimore

Street Excitement.—On Salurday, as some five or six of the volunteers from one of the encampments were passing along Baltimore street, some sancy boys n'ar the corner of South called out to them in an irritating manner, and the men showed a disposition to resent it. The incident seemed likely for a few moments to lead to serious consequences, as a number of the citizens on the corner of the street averages of themselves rather features. moments to lead to serious consequences, as a number of the citizens on the corner of the street expressed themselves rather freely at what they supposed an uncalled for resentment against the boys. The soldiers seemed willing to transfer the quarrel to the crowd genemally, but the determined and proper interference of one of their comrades induced the party to move up the street. All this is wrong and very foolish, inamuch as the thoughtless conduct of boys has frequently led to the most desperate riots. Let the police have a quick eye to impertenent boys or adults, so as to prevent collision between the citizens and soldlers in any way; and the latter, armed as they seem to be at all times and under al circumstances, should be slow to notice the folly of boys or any other folly, assured that the large proportion of our citizens have no ill-will towards the military, in their relation to the city, but regard them as simply fulfilling the duties of their position.

Accidents.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning al little girl, two and a-half years of age, named Mary Newman, was run over on Cross street, near Charles, by a wagon driven by a man named Wand. The child was conveyed by parties who witnessed the accident to the dwelling of her parents, No. 2 Gould's lane, where a physician dressed her injuries. They are not thought to be serious. Wand, the driver of the vehicle, was not arrested.

On Saturday afternoon an accident of a se-

Wand, the driver of the vehicle, was not arrested.

On Saturday afternoon an accident of a serious nature occurred at the Vineyard House, Fortavenue. A young man, named John Jeferies, in carelessly handling a revolver, discharged one of the barrels, the bullet entering his throat, and passing up into the roof of his mouth. He was brought to his dwelling, No. 292 Light street. The surgeon of the Pennsylvania Regiment encamped at Fort McHenry extracted the ball. The young man's condition yesterday was more favorable, and it was thought the wound was not a fatal one, as at first apprehended.

Passage of More Troops Through the Gity.—

tion yesterday was more favorable, and it was thought the wound was not a fatal one, as at first apprehended.

Passage of More Troops Through the City.—Some three or four hundred troops, the command of Col Yoe, stationed at the Relay House, yesterday took a train for this city, and arrived about one o'clock, and took up the march at three o'clock in the afternoon. They were accompanied by a number of wagons and carts containing camp equipage and supplies. They proceeded out Lexington street to Fulton street, and thence to the Frederick road. It was said that they encamped on the grounds of the State Lunatic Asylum, near Catonsville, where they will await orders. While passing through the city the men appeared to be very much fatigued, and were several times obliged to halt and rest themselves by sitting on the curbstones. They did not appear generally to be in good condition.

A regiment from New York will pass through the city to-day, en route for Washington. Several other regiments are expected, and the railroad company have made arrangements for their transportation to Washington.

Charge of Infanticide.—Late on Friday evening a woman named Annie Stinedruch, residing at No. 170 Wolfe street, was arrested on the charge of infanticide. The body of the child was subsequently found in a sink, and an inquest held on Saturday morning by Coroner Sparklin. The verdict of the jury was that the child was born alive, and came to its death from the hands of its parents, Annie and Adam Stinedruch, or some persons unknown

death from the hands of its parents, Aunie and Adam Stinedruch, or some persons unknown to the jury. Both parties were committed to jail for the action of the grand jury.

CASH PRICES FOR ADVERTISING IN THE BALTIMORE SUN.

The Military Camps.—The camps at Paris Park, Fort McHenry and Federal

The Military Camps.—The camps at Patterson's Park, Fort McKenry and Pederal Hill attracted their share of public attention yeasterday, notwithstanding the anticipated news from Virginia drew a great many people towards the centre of the city and in the yicinity of the newspaper offices. The regular routine of camp duty occupied the attention of the soldiers, many of whom appeared in the city during the afternoon.

Base Ball Game.—The second match game between the Maryland and Peabody Clubs was played on Saturday afternoon, on Madison avenue, in the presence of a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. The game was protracted from 3 to 6 o'clock. The game resulted in favor of the Maryland, that club scoring 44, and the Penbody 8. At a previous match game the Maryland was victorious. It seems to feel the federal government, all the telegraphic dispatches,—On Tuesay last, by order of the federal government, all the telegraphic dispatches in the office in this city were seized and removed. They were taken to Washington, where they will be examined with a view to obtain testimony in relation to the participation of parties rendering aid to the Sonthern Confederacy.

Military Funeral.—The Taylor Light Dragons, Capt. Dahli, yesterday afternoon attended the funeral of Nicholas Smith, one of their members, in full uniform. They formed in the western part of the city and proceeded to the late residence of the deceased, on Fell street, where the obsequies took place. The dragoons were out nearly in full force.

The Annapolis Railroad.—The general government on Monday last surrendered the control of the Annapolis and Elixidge Railroad into the hands of the company, who are now running regular trains as formerly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURTS.

Oriminal Court.—Judge Bond.—F. Pinkney,

running regular trains as formerly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURTS.

Criminal Court.—Judge Bond.—F. Pinkney,
Esq., prosecuting.—The following business occupled Saturday:

John Howard, alias Bull Allen, was convicted of inciting a riot and resisting officer Graham, and remanded to await sentence. Sevea
Reley, charged with riotous conduct—not guilty. H. Schofield, charged with assaulting G.
W. and Elizabeth Brashears—case compromised. Henry Fisher, convicted of disorderly
conduct, flicking in the windows of Mr.
Wright's apothecary store on Broadway, was
fined \$5 and costs. Thomas Sinclair, charged
with assaulting and resisting officer Jas. Walker—compromised on payment of costs. Lemi.
Harney, charged with entering the house of
Wm. Mason and breaking furniture—not guilty.
Samuel Hart, charged with attempting to
incite a riot with the Union Rific Company of
Baltimore county on leaving the National Hotel. Judgment not guilty. G. W. Aaron,
charged with assaulting M. Dashiells. Not
guilty. Daniel Hoover, charged with assaulting George Hartdove. Not guilty. Edward
Johnston, (colored.) convicted of assaulting
Wm. H. Mc. Pherson (colored.) with a hatchet,
was fined \$5 cents and sent to jail for one
month. Flora Coultmeyer, convicted of assaulting Sophia Field, was fined 25 cents and
costs. Clifford Anderson, charged with rioting in Pratt street on the 19th of April, gave
bail in \$500, James M. Anderson becoming his
security.

The court adjourned till to-day at 11 o'clock.

security.
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Common Pleas.—Judge Marshall.—Charles F.
Seibert vs. George H. Wetter; plaintiff's appeal
from Myers—judgment affirmed.
John T. Ford vs. State. Appeal from Ridgaway—judgment reversed.
P. W. Kerney vs. Northern Central Railway
Company. Appeal from Myers—judgment
affirmed.
Mary J. Semner, adm. John O. Hunt. Appeal from Alexander—dismissed.
Assignment for to-day 214 to end of docket.
Superior Court—Judge Martin.—Calwell vs.
Wallis and Thomas, garnishees of Gittings, &c.
Case stated—before reported; under curia.
Citizens' Fire, Marine and Life Insurance
Company vs. Same—same.
Assignment for to-day, Nos. 37 to 79.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

Company vs. Same—same.

Assignment for to-day, Nos. 37 to 79.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

Towsontown, May 25, 1861.

Circuit Court for Baltimore County.—

Before John H. Price, Judge.

The equity case of Ann Althier vs. Jacob Wisner et al., argued before the court at the last term, and held under curia, was to-day dismissed in favor of the defendants, viz:—wisner et al.

The ejectment case of Ann Nesbutt vs. John O. Price, commenced on Wednesday last and not concluded, was postponed unth Monday, when it will be resumed.

The attention of the court was occupied in hearing the arguments of counsel in the exceptions taken to the report of certain sales made of mortgage property by James H. Hand, trustee. Held under curia. Mr. Mussellman for exceptants and Mr. Brune for the trustee. Adjourned until Monday morning.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY.—Before Judge Price.—The following case was heard on Saturday:—Clement B. Grubb vs. James H. Hann; exceptions to final ratification of sale of Avalon Nall and Iron Works. Argued by Musselman for Grubb and by F. W. Brune, Jr., for Hann.

To Keep Moths from Clothes.—Nothing moths dislike so much as being disturbed.—The clothes, &c., should therefore be taken

To REEF MOTHS FROM CHOTHES.—Nothing moths dislike so much as being disturbed.—
The clothes, &c., should therefore be taken out of the linen bug, (a pillow-case tied or sewed at the open end is the best,) and well shaken once a month. A bag of clothes left unshaken is like an undisturbed fox covert. where there are plenty of rabits to a fox.— He won't go away till he is forced to decamp,

by being hunted up. Moths can't bear tallow, and if curtains, etc.,

Moths can't bear tallow, and if curtains, etc., are put away for any time I should recommend a pound of the commonest tallow candles to be put in paper, and placed in with them. In the museum of the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, they told me they used benzoin collas to keep the moths out of the skins of the animals, and not a trace of a moth did I see in their miles of galleries of stuffed beasts.

The other day I was asked what to do with a Crimean sheep-skin coat that had got the moth in it. I had it well shaken, and then benzoin collas rubbed in. It is not the moth that files about that does the harm to the cothes, so much as the grub from which the meth comes—a white little creature with a red head. I collected several of these grubs from the Crimean coat, and having moistened the palm of the hand with benzoin collas, I put the grubs on it. They began to twist and turn about, and were dead in a second or two. I should therefore recommend benzoin collas to deestroy moth grubs when present, and also to keep them away.

I have read somewhere, (but I can't recollect where,) that cyanide of potassium was fatal to moths, and that they won't go near it. It would be worth trying this; and I imagine the best form to use it would be to buy some of the soap that photographers use to clean the nitrate of silver stains from their hands, and place it along with the clothes. But, after all, frequent shakings are the best antidotes for moths and their grubs.—London Field.

moths and their grubt.—London Field.

SHALL THERE BE NO PEACE?—Shall this glorious country be destroyed—rent asunder, and all its boasis of future greatness be as empty sounds? We hope not. We hope soon to hear "a still small voice" coming from the North and the South, which will be caught up on the wings of the wind, and wafted into every nook and corner of the great republic. Let the friends of peace raise their voice, and if possible drown the terrible clarg of war. Let the rulers know that the people are for peace, and they will cheerfully yield to some measures of compromise which may result in a reconstruction, and the thirty-four stars still be made to continue to burn in ome galaxy, and be made to continue to burn in one galaxy, and illuminate the world with civil liberty.—Dela

illuminate the world with civil liberty.—Delaware Gazette.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The steamship Great Eastern sulled from New York on Saturday with 194 passengers and a small freight, including 4,500 bbls. flour, 5,800 bushels wheat, 900 tierces lard, and some 500 tons of bacon, hops, and other produce, in all over 2,500 tons freight. Amongst her passengers are Baron Sternberg, of Russia, George Vandenhoff, the dramatic reader, and others of note.

BIRTHDAY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—Last Friday was the forty-second birthday of Queen Victoria. The steamer Great Eastern and other British vessels at New York were in full dress, with flags from stem to stern, in honor of the day, and a salute of twenty-four guns was fired from the dock of the Cunard line of steamers.

SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.—Messrs. William Lowber, Phineas J. Horwitz, Wm. D. Harrison, Charles Martin, Francis M. Gunnel, Jas. Suddards, S. Allen Engles, Benjamin Vreeland, Edward Shippen, Charles F. Jones and Samuel F. Cones have been promoted and appointed Surgeons in the U.S. Navy, and not assistant surgeons, as has been stated.

DEATH OF YOUNG WINANS.—On Friday of note.

DEATH OF YOUNG WINANS.—On Friday evening, young Winans, of Baltimore, who was accidentally shot at Mrs. Stout's boarding-house, in Washington, on Thursday night, died from the effects of the wound. He was much loved by the members of the troupe now performing at the theatre here, of which he was a member, and his death has cast a gloom over the whole party.—Star.

Gen. Butler.—We see it stated that Gen. Butler has resigned his commission as Major General of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and has been appointed a Major General in the United States Army.

**Baily Brown, a volunteer, was shot and filled near Graffton, Ya., last week, by a soldier on guard.

**Pfitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, first lieut, in the 2d cavalry, has resigned his commission in the United States army.